NOTE XXVIII.

FOUR NEW SPECIES AND A NEW GENUS OF LONGICORN COLEOPTERA.

DESCRIBED BY

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1. *Aprosictus bilineatus* (v. Voll. in Mus. Lugd. Bat.), sp. n. ♂.

Length 30 mm., breadth at the shoulders 7,5 mm. — Dark chestnut-brown, approaching to black on the thorax; the elytra testaceous-brown, becoming paler towards the end, narrowly bordered with dark brown; each of them has laterally a dark brown harpoon-shaped figure, which extends from the base down to a little behind the middle; the point of this blotch is directed backwards, the recurved hook inwards: |/ \|.

The head and prothorax furnished with scattered ochraceous decumbent hairs; the eyes bordered with a dense ochraceous pubescence; the antennae, with the exception of the two basal joints, densely covered with erect slender pale-coloured hairs; the prothorax provided on the disk with two longitudinal lines of a dense white pubescence. The scutellum densely covered with a pale-ochraceous pubescence. The elytra furnished with scattered white decumbent hairs, which are placed in the punctures. The under surface and legs covered with a long and slender pale-coloured pubescence; the sides of the meso- and metasternum provided with a longitudinal patch of a very dense chalky-white pubescence.

The head and mandibles coarsely punctured; the punctuation of the antennary tubers, which, *inter alia*, are

separated by a deep although narrow groove, is much finer. The tip of the mandibles, a tranverse spot in front of the antennary tubers and another on the middle of the occiput smooth. The scape of the antennae glossy, sparingly covered with punctures which are however more numerous and more densely set on the foreside; the following joints finely sculptured. The 3rd-10th joints (the 11th is broken off) gradually increasing in length, biflabellate [1]) at the tip, which is knotty.

The prothorax slightly constricted at the sides a little behind the middle, rugose in consequence of a coarse, partially confluent, punctuation, leaving however a smooth, more or less cross-shaped patch in the middle and two rounded spots at the base, at the inner side of the white lines.

The elytra attenuated towards the end, strongly punctured as far as the dark brown harpoon-shaped figure extends, nearly impunctate behind this; traces of two or three longitudinal costae may be observed on the basal half; the apex of each elytron bidentate, the teeth separated by a semilunar emargination.

Under surface and legs finely punctured. The metasternum with a deeply impressed longitudinal median line, which does not touch the posterior margin of the mesosternum.

Hab. Waigeoe (Dr. Bernstein).

2. *Anhammus aberrans*, sp. n. ♀.

The species which will here be described differs from *Anhammus* in having the shoulders unarmed, instead of armed with a distinct tooth; moreover the elytra are scarcely narrowed towards the apex, and the cicatrix of the scape of the antennae is considerably narrower than in

1) As these flabellae are injured in the unique specimen sent to the Museum, nothing can be said of their length.

Dalenii. As it is however a Monohammid [1]) with declivous mesosternum (neither produced nor tuberculated), with perpendicular (not transverse) lower lobes of the eyes, and with the prothorax armed at the sides *before the middle* (although not so far forwards as in *Dalenii*) with a strongly developed acute spine, whereas the antennae are neither fringed nor ciliated and the femora and tibiae are not compressed, I do not hesitate to bring this species as a somewhat aberrant one to the genus *Anhammus* Thoms.

Length 38 mm., that of the antennae 53 mm.; breadth at the shoulders 6 mm. — Black, with the palpi (the apical half of the last joint excepted), the 3rd and following joints of the antennae, the tibiae and the abdomen chestnut-brown, the apex of the tibiae blackish. Covered with a close dark fulvous pubescence, especially on the under surface; on the posterior portion of the head it is coal-black; on the tarsi the pubescence has a somewhat greyish tinge, and on the apex of the 4th-8th as well as on the entire 9th-11th joints of the antennae (except on the extreme tip of the apical joint where it is ashy) the pubescence is blackish. Moreover the antennae and tibiae have a few scattered pale coloured erect hairs. The lateral spines and the granules of the thorax, the middle of the scutellum, and the granules and surrounding parts of the punctures of the elytra are destitute of pubescence; the naked portions round the punctures irregularly confluent.

The head slightly rugose in front and sparingly punctured; a slightly impressed line extending from the anterior margin of the clypeus up to the prothorax. The scape of the antennae densely covered with very minute punctures intermixed with larger ones.

The prothorax with one anterior and two posterior not very distinct transverse grooves; the disk between the

1) See: Lacordaire, *Genera des Coléoptères*. Suites à Buffon. tom. IX. p. 301.

grooves provided with a glabrous irregular longitudinal median line, with punctures which are transversely confluent towards the middle, and posteriorly with a few glabrous granules; moreover a few similar granules may be observed behind the lateral spines, which are obliquely directed upwards. The scutellum of a somewhat elongate triangular shape, rounded at the apex; the naked middle transversely striated.

The elytra covered at the base and shoulders with numerous black glossy granules, arranged in more or less regular longitudinal rows, which laterally extend almost to the middle of the length of the elytra; the granules are followed up by irregular and shallow punctures, very uniformly dispersed over the remaining portion of the elytra.

Hab. Borneo.

I owe the described specimen to the kindness of Mr. M. 's Gravesande Guicherit, who at different times has already enriched the Leyden Museum with valuable insects, viz: *Paussus Andreae*, *Cyclommatus faunicolor*, *Ditomoderus mirabilis*, *Granida albolineata*, *Catoxantha purpurascens*, etc.

3. *Nemophas Rosenbergii* (v. Voll. in Mus. Lugd. Bat.), sp. n. ♂.

Length 31-40 mm. — Black, with dark metallic-green elytra. Head, prothorax (with the exception of the lateral spines), scutellum and body beneath covered with a dense paleochreous pubescence; on the legs and the scape of the antennae the pubescence is very delicate and of the same colour. The elytra with two broad, somewhat irregular bands (one before, the other behind the middle) and some irregular spots on the naked regions especially near the base and apex. Both bands and spots are formed by a similar pubescence as that which covers the thorax.

The head very minutely chagreened and sparingly punctured (in fresh specimens the sculpture is hidden by the

pubescence), provided with an impressed median line, extending from the anterior margin of the clypeus up to the prothorax. The scape of the antennae sculptured in a similar manner as the head.

The prothorax with one anterior and two posterior distinct transverse grooves, the anterior one bent backwards in the middle, the posterior ones straight. The naked lateral spines obliquely directed upwards. The scutellum triangular, rounded at the apex.

The elytra with a few granules at the base and shoulders, followed up by deeply impressed punctures, which however become less and less marked towards the apex.

Legs and antennae delicately sculptured.

Captured at Toelabollo (North Celebes) by Baron von Rosenberg, whose name was attached to the species by the late Dr. Snellen van Vollenhoven.

Dolichoprosopus, g. n.

Allied to *Nemophas* and *Iothocera* of which it has the general appearance. It differs however from the first by the declivous mesosternum (which is neither produced nor tuberculated), by the shape of the lower lobes of the eyes (which are considerably more elongated) and by that of the face (which is much higher than broad between the eyes). Moreover the scape of the antennae is of a more regular sub-conical shape, not angularly incrassate at the tip, and the transverse grooves on the prothorax are less distinct.

From *Iothocera*, with which it has the declivous mesosternum in common, it differs by the more elongate lower lobes of the eyes and face, by the straight thoracical spines, by the pubescent, not granulated shoulders, by the broadly rounded apices of the elytra, etc.

4. *Dolichoprosopus maculatus*, sp. n. ♀.

Length 40 mm., breadth at the shoulders 12 mm. — Black, covered all over with a short and extremely dense pubescence, which is of a mouse-grey color on the head,

antennae, under surface and legs, chalky-white on the pronotum, and fulvous on the elytra; each of the latter however provided with four large rounded dirty-white spots and several small ones irregularly dispersed between them; the large spots are arranged in the following manner: one on the middle of the length of the elytra, neither touching the suture nor the lateral margin, two other at about equal distance from the base (one near the suture, the other near the lateral margin), the fourth between the median one and the apex, neither touching the suture nor the lateral margin. The sides of the metasternum and abdomen indistinctly spotted with fulvous. The antennae blackish towards the end. The extreme front- and basal-margins of the pronotum as well as the tip of the lateral spines naked and glossy.

The head in front much higher than broad between the eyes, sparingly punctured, and provided with a smooth line extending from the anterior margin of the clypeus up to the prothorax; a glabrous and glossy narrow-ovate spot between the antennary tubers. The scape of the antennae sub-conical, about two thirds of the length of the third joint; the cicatrix very distinct and closed; the 3rd-10th joints slightly decreasing in length, the 11th as long as the 7th. The pronotum with two obsolete transverse grooves, one anteriorly, the other near the base; the disk with a few glabrous points disposed in a curved line between the lateral spines, and some other similar points behind the spines. The scutellum triangular, broadly rounded at the apex.

The elytra sparsely punctured, without granules, not narrowed towards the apex where they are broadly rounded.

The mesosternum declivous, neither produced nor tuberculated. The pygidium and last ventral segment broadly truncated posteriorly.

Hab. Halmaheira.

Leyden Museum, May 1881.